Spray and Dust Schedule For Peaches

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PREPARED BY DEPARTMENTS OF HORTICULTURE, ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY

BROWN ROT—A DESTRUCTIVE PEACH DISEASE

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
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RALEIGH

SPRAY SCHEDULE

No.	TIME OF APPLICATION	MATERIAL TO USE
1	Dormant Season	Standard strength (32° Baume) co centrated lime-sulphur. Dilute 1 8. Oil spray if scale is bad.
2	When 75% of the petals (pink part of flower) have fallen.	One pound powdered Arsenate of Lea plus lime water from three pounds stone lime, to each 50 gallons of wat
3	When calyces or "shucks" are shedding, or when small peaches are exposed.	One pound powdered Arsenate of Lea plus lime water from three pounds stone lime, to each 50 gallons of wat
4	Two weeks after 3rd application or about four weeks after the petals have been shed.	Self-boiled lime-sulphur 8-8-50 alone (Arsenate of Lead in this applic tion.) Dry-mix[1] can be used instea of self-boiled lime-sulphur.
5	Four weeks before each variety is due to ripen.	One pound powdered Arsenate of Lea to each 50 gallons of 8-8-50 self-boile lime-sulphur. Dry-mix can be use instead of self-boiled lime-sulphur.
6	Six to ten days before ripening.	Dry-mix or 8-8-50 self-boiled lim sulphur.

In spraying early varieties use materials recommended for sprays No. 2, 3,

DUST SCHEDULE

No.	TIME OF APPLICATION	MATERIAL TO USE
1	Dormant Season (Spray)	Standard strength (32° Baume) con centrated lime-sulphur dilute 1 in Use oil spray if scale infestation severe.
2	When 75% of the petals (pink part of flower) have fallen.	Asenate of Lead 5%. Lime 95%.
3	When calyces or "shucks" are shedding, or when small peaches are exposed.	Arsenate of Lead 5%. Lime 95%.
4	Two weeks after 3rd application or about four weeks after petals have been shed.	Sulphur 80%. Arsenate of Lead 5%. Lime 15%.
5	Four weeks before each variety is due to ripen.	Sulphur 80%. Arsenate of Lead 5%. Lime 15%.
6	Six to ten days before ripening.	Sulphur 80%. Lime 20%.

In dusting early varieties use materials recommended for dusts No. 2, 3,

[1] SEE DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING DRY-MIX SULPHUR-LIME SPRAY ON PAGE 4.

R PEACHES

Pests	Remarks
and Leaf Curl.	If orchard is badly infested with scale, one of the oil sprays should be made before buds swell in spring otherwise use concentrated lime-sulphur.
lio.	This spray is very important in control of Curculio and should not be delayed after 75% of the petals fall.
ulio.	Also important in control of Curculio. Care should be exercised in properly timing the spray.
and Brown Rot.	Arsenate of Lead is omitted in this spray as there is very little activity of Curculio during the stone hardening period of the peach.
ulio, Scab and Brown Rot.	Activity of Curculio is resumed at this time, making Arsenate of Lead necessary. Very important brown rot spray and should be carefully timed.
wn Rot.	This application may be very important in controlling Brown Rot where conditions favorable to this disease prevail.

indicated.

OR PEACHES

Pests	Remarks
e and Leaf Curl.	If orchard badly infested with scale, an oil spray should be applied before buds swell in spring, otherwise use concentrated lime-sulphur.
culio.	It is not necessary to use sulphur in this application, although the regular formula (80-5-15) may be used if desired.
culio.	It is not necessary to use sulphur in this application although the regular formula (80-5-15) may be used if desired.
b and Brown Rot.	This application is very important in control of Scab and Brown Rot.
rculio, Scab and Brown Rot.	This application is very important in control of Curculio, Brown Rot and Scab.
own Rot.	This application may be very important in the control of Brown Rot where conditions favorable to this disease prevail.

s indicated.

PICKING UP DROPS

Drops begin to fall from the trees soon after the shucks are shed. Usually 75 to 100 per cent of these small peaches that fall soon after the fruit is set, contain larvae or worms of the Curculio.

These drops should be picked up at frequent intervals and destroyed. This will greatly reduce the number of Curculio of the second generation and the importance of this practice cannot be over-emphasized. After the drops are picked up they should be buried in a trench two feet below the surface of the soil and covered with quick-lime.

This method of control is just as important as spraying or dusting and should be ranked as a major control measure. Care should be observed to pick up the small, hard drops, since they are especially likely to contain one or more worms.

PROPER STAGE FOR "SHUCK" SPRAY

DRY-MIX SULPHUR-LIME SPRAY

Dry-Mix Sulphur-Lime spray is coming into wider use as a substitute for self-boiled lime-sulphur. It may be bought ready to use or mixed at home.

Dry-Mix Formula

Finely Ground Dusting Sulphur	5 lbs.
Hydrated Lime	7 lbs.
Calcium Caseinate	½ lb.

The materials should be mixed together thoroughly while dry. A dust mixer should be used if possible. A barrel mixer can be easily made or the mixing can be done in a box with shovel and hoe.

Proportion to Use

Dry-Mix should be mixed with water at the rate of 12½ pounds to 50 gallons of water, or 50 pounds to a 200 gallon tank. The material should be strained through a 14-mesh sieve to remove lumps which might clog the spray nozzles.